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**AFGHANISTAN.** 20 Oct.—**Pakhtunistan.** It was learned that in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament King Zahir Shah had expressed regret that relations with Pakistan had not improved and had suggested negotiations to resolve the conflict over Pakhtunistan.

**ARGENTINA.** 9 Oct.—**Great Britain.** Referring to the Anglo-Argentine trade negotiations in an address to the British Chamber of Commerce, the British Commercial Minister said the previous year's protocol had been disappointing as there were practically no new British imports under it, and he emphasized that the shrinkage of the Argentine market was a long-term trend owing to the protection and development of Argentine industry. He deplored the failure of the Argentine authorities to negotiate with either the Primitiva Gas Company or with representatives of British interests in the Buenos Aires City Transport Corporation, and he was also disappointed that the Argentine Central Bank was continuing to refuse the remittance of royalties.

21 Oct.—**Uruguay: Falkland Islands.** A Note was delivered to the Uruguayan Ambassador which protested: (1) that Uruguay had concluded a treaty of aerial navigation with Great Britain, and had recently ratified it, making Montevideo a port of call for seaplane flights between Britain and the Falklands; and (2) that Uruguay maintained a consular office in Port Stanley, thus recognizing British ownership of the Falklands. It declared that Uruguayan disregard of Argentine sovereignty over the Falkland Islands was contrary to American principles and mentioned various inter-American declarations repudiating foreign colonies in the American continent.

22 Oct.—Señor Espejo, Secretary-General of the Government-controlled General Confederation of Labour, resigned on the ground that he had lost the confidence of the working classes.

**AUSTRALIA.** 11 Oct.—Mr Casey, Minister for External Affairs, left for the U.N. General Assembly meeting in New York.

14 Oct.—**Pacific Pact: Question of British Adherence.** Mr Menzies said in a written reply in the Senate that there were good reasons why the Pacific Pact should for the present be confined to the signatories, but he denied that this implied any drawing away from the mother country with whom, he said, the connection was as close as before.

21 Oct.—**U.S.A.** The Minister of Commerce announced that two Notes had been sent to the United States expressing concern at the possibility of obstacles to the importation of Australian wool into the United States.

**AUSTRIA.** 21 Oct.—**Cabinet Crisis.** It was announced that Dr Figl, Federal Chancellor, and Dr Schärf, the Vice-Chancellor, had been recalled from abroad to help solve a Cabinet crisis caused by disagreement between the two coalition parties—the People's Party and the Socialists—over the Budget.

22 Oct.—**Government Resignation.** The Government tendered

its resignation in accordance with the constitutional provision requiring the Government's resignation if the Budget had not been submitted to Parliament ten weeks before the end of the financial year.

**BELGIUM.** 12 Oct.—**Local Elections.** Polling took place in the local Government elections.

13 Oct.—Preliminary results of the elections showed that in the cities and industrial areas the Socialists had increased their vote by between 10 and 15 per cent and the Liberals by about 3 per cent. Communist losses were widespread, and the Government (Christian Social) Party vote dropped by between 7 and 10 per cent.

15 Oct.—**N.A.T.O.** Gen. Ridgway, Supreme Allied Commander, arrived on a visit to Belgium.

17 Oct.—Following Opposition demands for a dissolution of Parliament the Government announced its decision to remain in office. It was stated that no comparison was possible between local and general elections and that no conclusions on general policy could be drawn from the local elections.

**BENELUX UNION.** 15 Oct.—After a ministerial meeting at Knocke it was announced that the following committees would be set up to further full economic union between the three countries: (1) a special committee under the direction of the Ministers of Labour and Economic Affairs to work out a joint policy for wages and prices; (2) a committee of industrial representatives presided over by Government officials to deal with the question of abnormal Netherlands competition affecting Belgian and Luxembourg industries; (3) a permanent ministerial committee to ensure the convergence of Government measures towards economic union; (4) a committee composed of representatives of the Belgian and Netherlands National Banks and Governments and a Luxembourg representative to co-ordinate monetary exchange and credit policy. It was also decided to co-ordinate more closely foreign trade policy and policies towards O.E.E.C., the dollar area, and other countries. Another ministerial conference would be held after six weeks to examine the results.

**BRITISH CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE.** 9 Oct.—The conference opened at Scarborough with a debate on defence and foreign affairs, at the end of which two resolutions, one in support of the Government's defence and foreign policy and the other stressing the need for Anglo-American friendship and co-operation, were carried unanimously. After a debate on economic affairs the conference adopted with one dissent a motion pledging support for any measures which the Government might find necessary to restore the country's economy. Another motion declaring that public expenditure 'has increased, is increasing, and ought to be drastically diminished' was carried by a substantial majority. A third resolution urging the Government to seek amendment of G.A.T.T. articles injurious to Empire trade and development was also carried with one dissentient.

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.** 9 Oct.—Kenya. The police made forty arrests during a raid on a Mau-Mau initiation ceremony.

Two Mau-Mau ringleaders convicted of massacring cattle were sentenced to nine years and seven years' imprisonment respectively and ordered to report to the authorities during a further five-year period. Eight others were sentenced to six years' imprisonment, and twenty-two received lesser sentences.

The European elected members of the Legislative Assembly appealed to the Government to use all possible measures, including use of the military, to end Mau-Mau terrorism.

The Government granted all resident magistrates in troubled areas the powers of High Court judges in dealing with Mau-Mau cases.

A European colonel and his wife were attacked by Africans ten miles from Nairobi and seriously injured.

15 Oct.—African members of the Legislative Assembly issued to the press a list of proposed reforms which they considered would alleviate existing unrest. The proposals included: an immediate increase of one third in African wages; more urban housing for Africans; the creation of senior Government and administrative posts for Africans; the giving of commissions in the forces to Africans; removal of restrictions on African public meetings; the establishment of a consultative body to deal with constitutional reforms; and the ending of discrimination against Africans in hotels and public transport.

16 Oct.—Statement by Mr Lyttelton (*see Great Britain*).

Twelve Kikuyus, alleged to have taken part in an oath-taking ceremony, were arrested.

The Legislative Council decided to appoint a commission of inquiry into the cost of living.

The East African Indian National Congress decided to end its boycott of the Legislature in order to co-operate in the framing of the new constitution.

17 Oct.—The Kenya Government announced that police reinforcements were being brought into the troubled areas.

The formation of a voluntary 'block wardens' organization for the security of houses was announced.

19 Oct.—Mau-Mau terrorists burnt down the Nyeri Polo Club and set alight 300 acres of grazing land.

Forty-one Africans alleged to be taking part in a Mau-Mau ceremony were arrested by a police patrol.

20 Oct.—**State of Emergency.** The Kenya Government proclaimed a state of emergency throughout the colony, and nearly 100 Africans, including Jomo Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African Union, were arrested.

A battalion of British troops began to arrive by air from the Canal Zone.

The Governor of Kenya said in a broadcast that Mau-Mau crimes had risen swiftly in number, daring, and savagery, and there was every sign that the violence had followed a preconceived plan.

Colonial Office statement (*see Great Britain*).

22 Oct.—Three more suspects were arrested, bringing the total of arrests since 20 October to 104.

Two Kikuyu tribesmen were sentenced to death for murdering a witness in a Mau-Mau case.

Senior Chief Nderi of the Kikuyus and a tribal policeman were murdered by a Mau-Mau crowd at Nyeri.

**BRITISH GUIANA.** 20 Oct.—British grant (see *Great Britain*).

**BRITISH WEST AFRICA.** 16 Oct.—**Gold Coast.** Constitutional reform. Mr Nkrumah, Prime Minister, asked in the Assembly that the chiefs and people should give their views on certain constitutional changes by the end of March so that the Government could formulate proposals for discussion with the U.K. Government, as agreed by the Colonial Secretary during his recent visit to the Gold Coast. Mr Nkrumah suggested the following questions for discussion: the position of the three *ex-officio* ministers, the assignment of portfolios, the composition of the Legislature and the creation of a second House, and revisions relating to the public service. He said a commission of inquiry into representational and electoral reform would clearly be necessary and that in considering revision the following factors should be carefully studied: the prospective rate of Africanization in relation to future requirements; the extent to which oversea officers would continue for some time to be necessary; the effect on serving officers and on recruitment of any change in existing safeguards; and the probability that any diminution of the safeguards would be accepted by the U.K. Government only on terms which stipulated compensation for loss of career to serving officers.

**EGYPT.** 9 Oct.—**Great Britain: Sterling Crisis.** It was announced that the British Government had decided to advance £5 m. to Egypt to relieve her sterling shortage.

It was also announced that the British military units guarding the El Ferdan bridge over the Suez Canal would be replaced by Egyptian units. (A request to this effect had been made by Gen. Nagib.)

13 Oct.—**Nile Waters Agreement.** An agreement between the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments, embodied in an exchange of Notes, was announced. It provided for the heightening of the Senna dam in the Sudan (the dam controlling the Gezira irrigation scheme) and the construction of a new dam at Merowe also in the Sudan, mainly for flood control in Egypt. It also stated the principles governing the distribution between Egypt and the Sudan of the additional waters made available by new storage works. The agreement further provided that an additional 200 m. cubic metres of water—one day's supply for Egypt—should be made available to the Sudan by the heightening of existing dams progressively over a period of five years.

It was learned that the Egyptian Government had also expressed its readiness to take advantage of the Owen Falls dam, under construction in Uganda, to gain water storage.

**Egypt (continued)**

Six members of the Muslim Brotherhood were released from gaol. Three had been sentenced in connection with the death of Nokra Pasha in 1948, two for complicity in the murder of a judge, and the sixth in connection with the murder of a police general.

**14 Oct.—Regency Council.** It was announced that Col. Mehanna had been dismissed from the Regency Council for 'reasons of state and in the interests of the Army's movement' and that Dr Bahi ed-Din Barakat had resigned from the Council. The Cabinet amended the law to provide for a sole regent and approved the appointment of Prince Abdel Moneim as provisional regent pending a decision by Parliament. The Prince was thereupon sworn in.

The order dismissing Col. Mehanna cited various offences of which he was said to be guilty, including interference in Government affairs and opposition to the land law. He was also dismissed from the Army with a pension of £E1,500 a year.

**15 Oct.—Amnesty.** The Council of Ministers decided to issue a decree granting an amnesty to all political prisoners detained between 26 August 1936 (the date of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty) and 23 July 1952 (the date of Gen. Nagib's *coup d'état*) except those sentenced for murder, arson, or treason.

**Suez Canal Company.** The Minister of Commerce announced the creation of a special Government department to take over the Suez Canal Company on the expiry of its concession in 1969.

**17 Oct.—Army G.H.Q.** issued a statement replying to allegations against the army movement, made by Prince Farouk in the English and continental press and attacking, the ex-King's actions and way of life when on the throne. *Inter alia* it denied that the army movement was pro-Communist and said the allegation had been made by Prince Farouk to gain sympathy from the western Powers.

**18 Oct.—Sudan.** Representatives of the pro-Egyptian Sudan United Front arrived from London, and thirty-three Sudanese tribal chiefs supporting the Umma party arrived from the Sudan.

**19 Oct.—Espionage.** It was announced that an espionage network had been discovered and that certain members of it had been arrested.

**20 Oct.**—Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, the Sudanese leader, arrived in Cairo with a delegation which included Abdel Rahman Aly Taha, the Sudanese Minister of Education.

**21 Oct.—Censorship.** Censorship was imposed on newspaper publishing matters harmful to public interest or security and on telegraph and telephone messages.

**EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY.** **21 Oct.**—A joint communiqué issued by the High Authority and the British delegation announced that a joint committee would be set up to work out the association between Great Britain and the Community. It would be composed of the president and members of the High Authority as well as some senior officials and, on the British side, the head and some members of the British delegation.

LAND. 17 Oct.—**Government Resignation.** Dr Kekkonen, the agrarian head of the Coalition Government of Social Democrats, Agrarians, and Swedish People's Party, resigned following disagreement between the Social Democrats and the Agrarians on the Government's proposed rent Bill. President Paasikivi asked Dr Kekkonen to form a new Government.

ORMOSA. 10 Oct.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek reviewed a parade of 3,000 members of the Chinese Nationalist forces held in celebration of the forty-first anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic. Addressing a large crowd afterwards, he expressed confidence in the eventual outcome of the Nationalist anti-Communist and anti-Russian struggle and his determination to lead the people along the road to democracy and popular sovereignty. He also said he would join his patriotic countrymen 'to make amends for my past errors' and would welcome any criticism which was beneficial to the nationalist cause.

20 Oct.—The Kuomintang issued a proclamation declaring that only the liberation of the Chinese mainland could stop Communist aggression in Asia.

21 Oct.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek endorsed at a press conference the Kuomintang proclamation. Urging a Pacific anti-Communist front, he called on the United States to use 'its influence in assuring Asiatic nations that they would gain freedom and independence as well as economic and political rights after the defeat of Communism'. He warned the western nations that if they held on to economic rights they could lose friendly peoples to Russia.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek opened a conference of overseas Chinese attended by 185 delegates from twenty-three countries. He declared his government's determination to launch a counter-offensive against the Chinese mainland 'as early as is conditionally possible'.

FRANCE. 10 Oct.—**N.A.T.O.: French Proposals.** It was revealed in the press that in a memorandum sent to N.A.T.O. in September the government had proposed that N.A.T.O. should work out a world strategy, not limited to the Atlantic Pact countries, which would take into account members' defence requirements outside their metropolitan territories. It further proposed that the gap between resources and military requirements should be filled as a result of multilateral and not bilateral negotiations, the deficit being regarded as a single N.A.T.O. deficit which should be met partly by U.S. aid and partly by transfers between member countries. It also advocated as an objective the attainment of European self-sufficiency.

MOROCCO. The Government issued a statement describing as a false interpretation, which contradicted French undertakings to adhere to the agreements guaranteeing the unity and integrity of Moroccan sovereignty, the allegation contained in the Sultan's statement (see *Morocco*, 8 October) that the proposed French reforms tended towards a sharing of Moroccan sovereignty. It pointed out that the French memorandum had implicitly noted the participation of Frenchmen in the Sherifian admini-

**France (continued).** stration while emphasizing French policy to encourage increasing participation of Moroccans in the administration. It further asserted that Moroccans enjoyed the widest liberty and that the French right of direct action was only exercised in the event of subversive disturbances, and pointed out that the right to join trade unions existed and that the fact that it was not guaranteed by law was due to the failure to agree on the terms of such a law. The statement finally declared that the aim of both parties was the same—Moroccan self-government—and that it was only the methods which differed, the French favouring immediate reform and a democratic apprenticeship at the level of local assemblies, while the Sultan proposed the formation of a provisional government and the postponement of democratic reforms.

**Communist Party.** M. Le Lap, secretary-general of the Communist C.G.T., was arrested on a charge of attempting to demoralize the Army.

**U.S. Defence Aid (see United States).**

**12 Oct.**—Indian Note on French settlements in India (see India).

Speaking at Metz, M. Pinay, the Prime Minister, said that whatever doubts might sometimes be raised by American methods, America's intentions were never in doubt, and he proclaimed France's attachment to the American alliance and her solidarity with the Atlantic Powers. At the same time he recalled France's rank and obligations as a great Power and, referring to her role in North Africa, refused to accept the questions which concerned France alone should be publicly debated. 'France,' he said, 'no more contemplates being kept out of the African world than she imagines being cut off from the Atlantic world.'

**13 Oct.**—Aid to Yugoslavia (see Yugoslavia).

**15 Oct.**—**Communist Party.** The Paris military tribunal requested the President of the National Assembly to waive the parliamentary immunity of five Communist deputies, MM. Duclos, Fajon, Billoux, Marty, and Guyon, in order that they might be prosecuted on charges of sowing disaffection in the army. A similar request concerned M. Feix, a member of the Assembly of the French Union.

**European Health Community.** The Council of Ministers adopted a proposal of M. Schuman and M. Ribeyre, Minister of Health, to invite the member countries of the O.E.E.C. to meet in Paris in December 1952 to discuss the French proposal for a European Health Community.

**17 Oct.**—**E.D.C. Treaty.** M. Herriot, President of the National Assembly and of the Socialist Radical Party, addressing the party congress at Bordeaux, declared that the E.D.C. treaty was unconstitutional in that it gave advantages to Germany and involved renunciations by France and thus failed to provide the reciprocity demanded by the constitution wherever a surrender of sovereignty was involved. He pointed out that the weighting of voting in the High Authority meant that whenever there was disagreement and unanimity was required France would take second place in the voting after Germany and Italy. In addition, Germany might withdraw her contingents on the excuse of disorders at home, but France would need the permission of the Euro-

ean High Command before withdrawing contingents to deal with trouble in Tunisia or Morocco. He maintained that such discrimination between the European Army and French Union forces endangered the Union in its fundamental principles, and he declared that America could not 'sentence France to death with a treaty containing so many threats for her'. He also expressed his anxiety at the absence of a British signature.

18 Oct.—E.D.C. The Congress of the Socialist Radical Party adopted a motion endorsing the need for closer co-operation between the free peoples and for Western European federation and calling for a more equitable distribution of military burdens. It proposed the creation of a joint political body, pending the achievement of European federation, and approved the projected European army in principle while drawing attention to the warnings of M. Herriot and other party leaders.

19 Oct.—Addressing the congress of the Democratic and Socialist Union of the Resistance, M. Pleven, Defence Minister, said there was no alternative to the North Atlantic alliance, but he asked for a more flexible method of allocating U.S. military aid in order to avoid the annual 'haggling'. He said in reply to M. Herriot that a committee of legal advisers had assured the Government that the E.D.C. treaty was not unconstitutional. While admitting that the E.D.C. solution involved risks, he maintained that European security required a German defence contribution and pointed out that the only alternative—a revived German army—had in the past led to war. He branded as defeatists those who feared German predominance in a united Europe and expressed the hope that Britain would ultimately be included.

The party resolved that European federation was essential to the maintenance of the balance of power and world peace and that it would be viable only if it possessed adequate military, economic, financial, and diplomatic powers to enforce its decisions. It therefore urged ratification of the E.D.C. treaty and the establishment of a European political authority.

21 Oct.—**Communist Party.** M. Pleven submitted to Parliament, in support of the Government's case against the five Communist deputies, a report giving details of Communist plans of action to prevent arms production, the transport of war material, and defence preparations in the Seine-et-Oise department. Documentary evidence was included.

22 Oct.—**Indo-China.** M. Pleven told the Council of Ministers that the Viet-Minh were using at least three divisions in their Tongking offensive. (For operations, see *Indo-China*.)

**E.D.C. and German Treaties.** The Government announced that the Bill to ratify the European Defence Community treaty and the German Contract would be tabled as soon as the preamble had been completed.

**GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE.** 13 Oct.—Japan. The Japanese application for adherence to G.A.T.T. was referred to an intersessional committee to study the practical conditions under which Japanese adherence could be effected.

**GERMANY.** 9 Oct.—**Berlin.** As a protest against its tone, Gen Carolet, the French commandant, returned a letter he had received from the Berlin representative of the Soviet Control Commission alleging that west Berlin police had committed excesses at the funeral on 28 August of an official of the Socialist Unity Party.

**East Germany.** It was learned that organization of volunteers to assist the 'people's police' had begun.

**West Germany.** Officials of the League of German Youth denied that any partisan group existed as alleged by Herr Zinn (see 8 October).

**10 Oct.—Berlin. Russian Protest.** The text was published of protest from Major-General Trussov, Russian Deputy Chief of Staff in Germany, to the American authorities in Berlin, concerning the alleged violation of the air corridor by an American ambulance aircraft on 8 October.

**East Germany.** Herr Pieck in Moscow (see U.S.S.R.).

**12 Oct.—West Germany.** Speaking at Dortmund, Dr Adenauer expressed his confidence that with good will the Saar question could soon be solved, and he asked his listeners to ignore French misgiving which he attributed to French domestic difficulties. He maintained that the E.D.C. treaty would be a pillar of Franco-German understanding and said that if the *Bundestag* failed to ratify the new treaty with the west, tension would remain. He further declared that the Government agreed with the Social Democratic Party that the road to re-unification was by way of free elections to an all-German Government and the negotiation of a peace treaty in which Germany took her place as an equal partner, and he asserted that the latest Soviet Note reversed this procedure by proposing a dictated peace.

**15 Oct.—**British statement on Alfred Krupp (see Great Britain).

**16 Oct.—West German T.U.C.** The West German Trades Union Congress meeting in Berlin rejected proposals for talks on reunification with Communist trade unions in the Soviet zone, but at the same time declared reunification to be their first aim. They announced the decision to set up special committees to work out plans for the eventual organization of free 'all-German' trade unions.

**Berlin.** The U.S. commandant admitted in a Note to the Soviet commandant that the U.S. hospital plane threatened by Soviet fighters on 8 October might have been out of the air corridor owing to strong winds, but said that the Soviet firing had endangered American lives and was a gross violation of the rules for air traffic to and from Berlin.

**17 Oct.—West Germany. Trade Unions.** Herr Walter Freitag, head of the metal industry union, was elected chairman of the Federation of West German Trade Unions in the place of Herr Fette.

**18 Oct.—Berlin. C.D.U. Congress.** Speaking at the C.D.U. Congress in Berlin, Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, declared that European federation and a European defence force was the only way to make Russia end the cold war and discuss German unification. He urged speedy ratification of the treaties with the western Powers, saying that otherwise the use of German divisions would have to be excluded from western strategy.

**West Germany. German Party.** The annual conference of the German Party passed resolutions supporting the Paris and Bonn Treaties, opposing the political separation of the Saar from Germany in any form and the retention of the economic conventions with France, and calling for a settlement of the question of war criminals.

19 Oct.—**East Germany.** The return from Moscow of Herr Grotewohl, Prime Minister, and Herr Ulbricht was reported.

21 Oct.—**West Germany. Berlin.** The Federal Cabinet decided to set up an office under Dr Bucerius to ensure the placing of more west German contracts in Berlin.

22 Oct.—**West Germany. The Saar.** Speaking in a *Bundestag* debate on the Saar, Dr Adenauer said the negotiations with France were not without hope, but if they broke down the Government would bring its complaints to the Committee of Ministers. He maintained that ratification of the treaties with the western Powers would facilitate, and not impede, a Saar settlement.

The *Bundestag* approved a Social Democratic resolution calling on the Government to raise at the next meeting of the Committee of Ministers German complaints about the undemocratic conditions in the Saar. Some Government supporters opposed the resolution and a larger number abstained.

A joint declaration by the three coalition parties called for immediate revision of existing conditions in the Saar, the restoration of democratic freedoms, and drastic revision of the economic connection with France.

**Nazis in the Foreign Ministry.** The *Bundestag* adopted the report of the committee of inquiry into the staffing of the Foreign Ministry (see 14 July), and referred to the foreign affairs committee a Social Democratic motion asking the Government to inform Parliament by 15 December what disciplinary action had been taken.

**East Germany.** The Socialist Unity Party published a statement setting out the significance of decisions taken at the Soviet Communist Party Congress and laying down a course of study for east German Communists. Herr Ulbricht, Secretary-General of the party, broadcast a speech which was mainly a repetition of Soviet leaders' utterances at the Moscow congress.

**Parcels to East Germany.** A new measure was enforced under which west Germans and west Berliners might only send food parcels to the eastern zone through the official east German trading organization. In the case of certain commodities the amount was limited and import duties payable. The cost of the parcels was to be paid in the sender's own currency at a rate fixed by the east German bank.

**GREAT BRITAIN. 9 Oct.**—British advance of sterling to Egypt (see Egypt).

**British Conservative Party Conference. q.v.**

British Commercial Minister on Anglo-Argentine trade (see Argentina).

10 Oct.—**Sudan.** Representatives of the Sudanese National Struggle Front declared in London that they would not co-operate with the Sudan Government so long as the existing regime continued, and they

**Great Britain (continued)** would ask Mr Eden for the evacuation of all troops and Civil Servants before the holding of a plebiscite.

**11 Oct.**—Mr Eden, Foreign Secretary, received separately two Sudanese delegations, the first, headed by Sayid Sir Abdul Rahman el-Mahdi, representing the Umma (Independence) Party, and the second representing the National Struggle Front, including the Ashigga and other parties favouring union with Egypt. Mr Eden told them that there would be no departure from undertakings already given.

**Iceland: Fishery Dispute.** The Government received an Icelandic Note in reply to the British Note of 18 June. The Icelandic Government maintained its right to extend its territorial waters to four miles and protested against the action of the British Federation of Trawler Owners in closing landing facilities to Icelandic trawlers.

**13 Oct.**—**Turkey.** Mr Menderes and Mr Köprülü, the Turkish Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, arrived in London on a five-day official visit.

**Aid to Yugoslavia (see Yugoslavia).**

**14 Oct.**—**Pacific Pact.** Replying in Parliament to questions about British participation in Anzus meetings, Mr Churchill refused to disclose the contents of the communications between Governments on the subject, and said that consideration by the three Governments of the British representations had been postponed for the present. He expressed his regret at the decision, but said the matter would be discussed with Dominion representatives in the near future and the question clarified in the United States.

**Persian Oil Dispute.** British Note (*see Persia*).

**15 Oct.**—**Persian Oil Dispute: Foreign Office Statement.** The Foreign Office issued a statement rebutting allegations in the Persian Note of 24 September which had not previously been answered. In particular it expressed strong objection to the reference to British 'imperialistic' policy, declaring that it was well known to the Persian Prime Minister that the maintenance of Persian independence 'was and is' British policy and recalling that British influence had protected Persia from Russian domination and that Russian troops had only been withdrawn from northern Persia in 1946 after pressure from the west.

The statement also objected to the allegation that Britain had taken economic and financial measures in order to force Persia to accept unjust terms, and it enumerated as unfriendly acts the closing down of British consulates, the refusal to accept as Ambassador a British officer who had served in Persia, and the Persian practice of conducting diplomatic correspondence 'in the form of demands accompanied by a time limit'.

The Government published a White Paper (Cmd. 8677) setting out the Anglo-Persian correspondence since the joint Anglo-U.S. proposals of 30 August.

Mr Eden made a statement in the Commons, briefly reviewing the exchanges with Persia and setting forth the British position as outlined in the British Note (*see Persia*).

**Alfred Krupp.** In answer to questions in the Commons, Mr Eden said the Government were seeking to prevent Krupp from using the proceeds from the sale of his holdings in the Krupp concern to buy back any controlling interest in the German coal and steel industry. Explaining how it was that Krupp was not to suffer confiscation of his property, Mr Eden said that on a decision of the Labour Government in 1946 Krupp was handed over to U.S. authorities for trial in the U.S. zone. He had been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment and confiscation of his property. The sentence was reviewed in 1951 by the U.S. High Commissioner who reduced the prison term to the six years he had already served and revoked the confiscation order. The review was entirely a matter for the U.S. High Commissioner who was under no obligation to consult the British Government.

**16 Oct.—Kenya Disorders.** Mr Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, gave an account in the Commons of Mau-Mau crimes in Kenya and expressed the Government's full support for the measures being taken by the Kenya Government to deal with the situation. He said that Mau-Mau was a secret society, anti-European and anti-Christian, which encouraged racial hatred and whose main objective was to drive the Europeans out of Kenya. He attributed the cause of the recent violence partly to land famine and social problems and also partly to the suppression of tribal dances.

**17 Oct.—Iceland: Fishery Dispute.** The Grimsby Trawler Officers' Guild decided to start a strike of trawlers if any attempt were made by Icelandic trawlers to land fish at the port.

**18 Oct.—Anglo-Turkish Talks.** On the conclusion of the talks, Mr Menderes told the press that it had been decided to set up a Middle East defence organization at once even if some of those States invited to join declined.

**20 Oct.—Kenya Disorders.** The Colonial Office announced that a state of emergency had been proclaimed throughout Kenya in order that the police might arrest those persons believed to be responsible for organizing the disorders. The operation had been arranged to coincide with the arrival of troops (from the Middle East and from Uganda and Tanganyika).

**Sudan.** A statement issued by Sayed Mohamed Ahmed Omar, secretary of the Sudan Party formed in November 1951, said that his party wanted the Sudan to become a democratic republic and to join the British Commonwealth when it chose its future status.

**British Guiana.** It was announced that the Government had approved a free grant of £919,481 towards the Boerasirie extension project in British Guiana and that an application had been made to E.D.A. for a grant of \$621,000 for the same purpose.

**21 Oct.—Kenya Disorders.** Mr Lyttelton announced in the Commons that he was leaving for Kenya in the following week to see for himself what was happening and to consider with the Governor plans for the colony's future development. He said Mau-Mau terrorism was carefully planned, centrally directed, and aimed at destroying all authority other than Mau-Mau. The declaration of emergency had

**Great Britain (continued)**

enabled ringleaders and their lieutenants to be arrested: they would be screened and some would be released when tension was relaxed. Jomo Kenyatta had been arrested as an individual concerned with Mau-Mau terrorism; the Kenya African Union was not being proscribed. The troops from Egypt, Uganda, and Tanganyika had been brought in solely as a reserve, all action having been taken by the police.

Maltese acceptance of financial aid (*see Malta*).

**22 Oct.—Korea.** Lord Alexander, Defence Minister, gave the House of Lords a report of events in Korea since July. His speech included the following points: Communist forces numbered over a million men, of which 750,000 were Chinese, quite apart from air forces behind the Yalu River. They had 600 tanks and self-propelled guns and were making full use of their increased firing power. As a result mainly of the success of Sabre jets, air losses during August and September had been ten to one in favour of the allies. Total U.N. casualties, including South Korean, totalled about 350,000 of which 50,000 had been killed. Total United Kingdom casualties were 3,400 including nearly 500 killed.

Persian severance of diplomatic relations (*see Persia*).

**Sudan.** Mr Eden announced in the Commons the Government's approval of the draft statute designed to bring about Sudanese self-government. He explained that this approval was given on the understanding: (1) that, until such time as the two Governments agreed on alternative provisions, the statute should concern only the relations between the Governor-General and the other Government organs set up (i.e. the Council of Ministers and the Parliament); (2) that except in regard to technical and administrative matters, the two Governments (British and Egyptian) should continue to be responsible for external affairs. Mr Eden said the statute had been drawn up in the light of discussions in the Constitutional Amendment Commission, composed of Sudanese with a British chairman, and had later been approved in the Legislative Assembly (*see Sudan, 2 and 23 April*). He expressed the hope that a liberal interpretation would be placed on the provision in the Statute granting the right of freedom of religion. He said the views of the Egyptian Government had not yet been received.

**GREECE. 10 Oct.**—The Government resigned and Parliament was dissolved. It was announced that a general election would be held on 16 November, and that the King had asked Mr Kioussopoulos, prosecutor-general in the Supreme Court, to form a non-political caretaker Government to supervise the elections.

**19 Oct.**—A group of twenty-four Liberals, including M. Tsouderos and eleven other former Ministers, announced their support for the Greek Rally in the forthcoming elections.

**HONG KONG. 10 Oct.**—Minor disturbances in which two people were injured and thirty-five arrested occurred in Kowloon between Communist and Nationalist Chinese on the occasion of the Kuomintang's national day, the 'Double Tenth'.

14 Oct.—**Attack on British Ship.** The Hong Kong Government announced that on 13 October Chinese shore batteries on Linting Island had fired on a Government revenue cutter, forcing it to give up its pursuit of a Chinese junk suspected of smuggling.

**ICELAND.** 11 Oct.—Note to Britain *re* fisheries dispute (see Great Britain).

**INDIA.** 9 Oct.—**Foreign Settlements.** Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, declared in Madras that, because of attempts by the local authorities in Pondicherry to terrorize those in favour of merging the territory with India, the Government would no longer accept plebiscites as a means of deciding the future of the remaining French settlements. He said foreign 'footholds' must end and there could be no further discussion of the issue except over details.

12 Oct.—**France.** It was learned that a Note had been delivered to the French Government which alleged that attempts had been made to repress or drive out persons in the French settlements who favoured the merging of the territories with India, and said that such conditions made any fair referendum on the territories' future impossible.

14 Oct.—**East Bengal.** It was announced that the Government had sent a telegram to the Pakistan Government expressing concern at the number of non-Moslem migrants arriving in West Bengal from the Pakistan province of East Bengal, and claiming that while the situation might be partly due to the impending introduction of the passport system there was evidence that the minority community in East Bengal was being harassed even more than previously.

It was also announced that the Government had refused a Pakistan request to defer the introduction of the passport system for a month for administrative reasons.

Press reports stated that in the first nine days of October 25,000 non-Moslems and 3,000 Moslems had arrived in West Bengal.

Dr Malan's allegations of Indian interference (see South Africa).

15 Oct.—**Import Restrictions.** The Government imposed a ban for the second half of the year on sixty-one items, including bicycles, radio sets, and china.

**INDO-CHINA.** 12 Oct.—An attack by 10,000 French Union troops against Viet-Minh concentrations in the Ninh-Binh area, south-east of Hanoi, was reported.

13 Oct.—It was learned that the French attack had failed owing to bad weather which facilitated the escape of Viet-Minh troops through an escape path to the west.

14 Oct.—**Viet-Minh Offensive.** Viet-Minh forces started an offensive in the area between Ngia-Lo and Van-Yen in Tongking.

17 Oct.—The discovery was announced of a plot by Viet-Minh terrorists to assassinate Mr Donald Heath, the American Ambassador to Viet-Nam. Two of the ringleaders had been shot by police, and documents and arms had been seized.

**Indo-China (continued)**

18 Oct.—Viet-Minh forces of about 3,000 men captured Ngia-Lo.  
 20 Oct.—The withdrawal of French and Viet-Nam forces from the port of Gia-Hoi, ten miles north-west of Nghia-Lo, was announced.

22 Oct.—It was announced that Van-Yen on the Black River had fallen to the rebels and that all French Union forces in the Nghia-Lo and the Van-Yen sectors had been ordered to withdraw.

Statement by M. Plevén (see *France*).

**INDONESIA.** 16 Oct.—Parliament approved a motion calling for an inquiry into the affairs of the Defence Ministry which was criticized, *inter alia*, for keeping on in Jakarta a Netherlands military mission. It was reported that certain senior army officers, who were afraid of being retired under the Defence Minister's reorganization of the army, had initiated the charges.

17 Oct.—Demonstrations prepared by supporters of Sultan Buwono, the Defence Minister, took place in Jakarta. The crowds, which demanded the dissolution of Parliament and the incorporation of western New Guinea into Indonesia, tore down the Dutch flag in the Netherlands High Commissioner's residence and in the Netherlands Embassy and damaged furniture in the Parliament session hall. After being addressed by President Sukarno they dispersed. A curfew was imposed by the Government. Verbal apologies were made by Foreign Ministry officials to the Netherlands High Commissioner.

**ISRAEL.** 9 Oct.—**Refugees' Accounts.** The Palestine Conciliation Committee announced the Israeli Government's decision to release unconditionally all blocked accounts of Arab refugees. The release would be made in stages with an initial payment of £1 m.

17 Oct.—**Foreign Currency Budget.** Details were published of the Government's foreign currency budget for the fiscal year ending 30 July 1953. Estimated expenditure included \$62 m. for food imports; \$52.8 m. for other items including defence purchases, interest on foreign loans, insurance, and shipping costs; \$37 m. for fuel imports; and \$2.8 m. for the release of Arab blocked accounts. Estimated revenue included \$15 m. in dollar exports, \$19 m. in sterling exports, \$16 m. in exports under trade agreements, and \$65 m. from German reparations. The total dollar income, excluding U.S. aid of \$72.2 m., was estimated at \$116,170,000.

**ITALY.** 10 Oct.—**Arms Dump.** The police discovered a large arms dump in Milan.

**Fascist Activities.** The Minister of the Interior announced in the Senate that eighty-three persons had been reported to the judicial authorities for taking part in a recent neo-Fascist demonstration at the house of the former Marshal Graziani.

18 Oct.—**Electoral Reform Bill.** The Council of Ministers approved a Bill altering the electoral system. It provided that if any party, or group of parties associated in a single list, secured more than 50 per cent

of the votes in an election, it would be allotted a majority premium of seats equivalent to 65 per cent of those votes (*i.e.*, nearly two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber.) The seats would be divided among the parties of the winning group, and other parties or groups, in proportion to the votes they received on a national basis. The Bill also increased the number of seats in the Chamber from 574 to 590, thereby meeting the increase in population since 1948 and fulfilling the provision of the constitution that a deputy must be elected by 80,000 inhabitants. In the event of no list securing an absolute majority the Bill provided for a distribution of seats by means of a system of quotients and preferential votes.

**21 Oct.—Foreign Affairs.** Winding up a foreign affairs debate in the Chamber, Signor De Gasperi, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, rejected a proposal of Signor Nenni, the left-wing Socialist, for a non-aggression pact with Russia, saying that such a pact would be no guarantee of peace and he would rely on co-operation with the United Nations. He expressed strong resentment at the Russian veto of Italy's admission to the United Nations and at Mr Stalin's attacks on the Italian and French bourgeoisie made at the Soviet Communist Party Congress.

After declaring his firm support for a European Army as the best guarantee of peace between Germany and France, Signor De Gasperi turned to the Trieste problem. He dismissed Marshal Tito's proposal for an Italo-Yugoslav condominium as 'absurd', and criticized the Marshal for rejecting the Italian suggestion of an ethnic line. He also asserted that in view of the situation in Zone B and the importance of the problem in relation to European peace, Italy could not accept the Yugoslav proposal to shelve the problem and discuss other matters. He reminded the western Powers of their responsibility in the matter.

**JAPAN. 10 Oct.—Defence.** The Security Board (Defence Ministry) announced its decision to double from four to eight the number of 'security' divisions in the next year, and asked the Finance Ministry for 98,170 m. yen (£98,170,000) for the 1953 financial year as against 61,384 m. yen in 1952.

**13 Oct.—**Japanese application to join G.A.T.T. (*see General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*).

**21 Oct.—**The Liberal Party executive declared its support for Mr Yoshida against his rival for the party leadership, Mr Hatoyama.

**Export Quotas.** The Government announced the abolition of quotas for exports of steel and textiles to the sterling area. Steel exports would be unrestricted but would still need licences, and quotas would be retained for textile exports to distribution centres, including Hong Kong and Singapore.

**KOREA. 9 Oct.—**The U.N. prisoner-of-war command announced that guards on Koje Island had injured sixteen North Korean prisoners while enforcing 'a lawful order'.

In bitter fighting South Korean troops recaptured White Horse

**Korea (continued)**

Hill on the ridge north-west of Chorwon, but were driven off by the enemy four hours later.

**11 Oct.**—South Korean troops again recaptured White Horse Hill after it had changed hands twenty-three times.

Gen. Nam Il, head of the Communist truce delegation, sent a letter to the U.N. delegation agreeing to the proposal to transport all prisoners to a demilitarized zone but insisting on the principle of total repatriation.

**13 Oct.**—South Korean forces remained in possession of White Horse Hill after beating off numerous Chinese counter-attacks. Casualties on both sides in the eight days' fighting were heavy, those of the Chinese being estimated at 10,000. Gen. Van Fleet described the South Koreans' defence as 'a tremendous victory against superior odds' and as 'a classic stand'.

**14 Oct.**—U.S. statement on Communists' air power (see *United States*).

U.N. troops launched a heavy attack north of Kumhwa and captured two important ridges, Triangle Hill and Sniper's Ridge. South Korean troops cleared up pockets of resistance on White Horse Hill.

**15 Oct.**—Heavy fighting continued in the Kumhwa area. Two Chinese attempts to recapture Triangle Hill were beaten off with heavy losses. South Korean troops captured three peaks in the vicinity of White Horse Hill.

A feint U.N. invasion, supported by over a hundred warships, was staged off the east coast south of Wonsan. It succeeded in luring large enemy forces on to the Kojo peninsula and these were then heavily bombed by allied aircraft. The Allied landing craft loaded with soldiers turned back to the fleet when within 4,000 yards from the shore.

**Koje Island.** The U.N. Prisoners Command announced that eleven prisoners on Koje had been injured in clashes with their guards following refusal to obey orders.

**16 Oct.**—A third Chinese attempt to recapture Triangle Hill was repulsed and U.N. forces pushed forward north of Kumhwa.

**Truce Talks.** The U.N. delegation sent a letter to the Communist delegation denying their allegation that they had broken off the talks and repeating their readiness to meet as soon as the Communists made a constructive offer.

**17 Oct.**—U.N. forces threw back repeated Chinese attempts to recapture Triangle Hill north of Kumhwa.

**18 Oct.**—U.S. troops captured Pike's Peak, a vital position on Triangle Hill.

Chinese troops were forced to withdraw from Pinpoint Hill on Sniper Ridge which they had captured during the preceding night.

Heavy allied bombing attacks were made over a wide area for the third day in succession.

**Report to U.N. General Assembly.** The U.N. Command stated in a special report to the General Assembly that the Communist armies numbered more than a million men, mostly Chinese, deployed in depth: they were well equipped with heavy artillery and tanks and had

an air force of more than 2,000 planes, mostly jets. Since the start of the armistice talks the allied objective had been to safeguard its positions against a possible Communist offensive, and the command was confident of its ability to contain a full-scale operation. The commitment of additional forces was, however, of great importance for the continued effectiveness of U.N. intervention.

After noting that the Communists had failed to fulfil virtually every important provision of the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners, the report stated that the first Communist list of prisoners contained only 11,500 names although Pyongyang Radio had claimed 55,000 prisoners in the first nine months of the war. Gen. Nam Il had explained at Panmunjom that large numbers had been re-educated and released at the front where many had joined the North Koreans. The U.N. list had contained 132,000 names, but 11,000 had later been found to be South Koreans and were released. Of the rest, not more than 33,000 could be repatriated without the use of force. The report stated that the series of incidents in the camps on Koje Island had been deliberately instigated by the enemy in order to intimidate prisoners who refused repatriation. It finally declared that the U.N. Command, while standing firm in its refusal to accept forcible repatriation, would consider any reasonable proposal for resolving the truce talks deadlock.

20 Oct.—Chinese troops captured Sniper Ridge but were later driven off by U.N. forces.

**Truce Talks.** Gen. Clark, U.N. Commander-in-Chief, rejected Communist proposals contained in a letter dated 16 October, saying that they were neither new nor constructive, and that the demand that all war prisoners be delivered to and received by their side was nothing more than a demand for forcible repatriation of thousands of prisoners.

22 Oct.—Heavy fighting continued in the Kumhwa sector.

**MALAYA.** 12 Oct.—In a broadcast to Australia, Gen. Templer, the High Commissioner, declared that there was still a long way to go in defeating the rebels 'but we are beginning to get the shooting under control'. He said there were about 400,000 men of all races voluntarily under arms, which was about 30 per cent of the total of men of military age, and he pointed out that this was a clear answer to the Communist claim that their insurrection was a national one. He emphasized that the magnitude of the resettlement programme had never been fully recognized, and said that the task now was to resettle the people in their minds by providing social amenities including education, a health service, and the provision of rural activities such as village committees and women's institutes. Politically, he said, the future was clear, for responsible self-government was the British Government's declared aim. Gen. Templer paid a tribute to the loyalty and courage of Malaysans, and said that Chinese casualties were in a proportion of about two to three of European casualties, taking into account the size of the two populations.

14 Oct.—The Governor of Singapore announced new measures,

**Malaya (continued)** including a searchlight system and marine patrols, to prevent help reaching terrorists on the mainland across the causeway.

Malay Home Guards captured Mohamed bin Indera, a Communist leader with a price of 75,000 Malayan dollars on his head.

16 Oct.—The Federation Government announced its sponsorship of 'leadership courses' in Johore, Selangor, Penang, and Malacca, designed to establish liaison between the people and the administration.

**MALTA.** 22 Oct.—**British Financial Aid.** The Prime Minister made a statement in the Legislative Assembly in which he referred to Mr Lyttelton's statement of 1 August on the British offer to Malta of £500,000. He pointed out that, although Mr Lyttelton had not mentioned it, £25,000 of the £500,000 was in respect of the year's expenditure on civil aviation, previously provided by the British Government. The Maltese Government had objected to this provision which they considered involved a constitutional issue, and the British Government had later agreed to leave aside the question of civil aviation and had reduced their offer to £475,000. The Maltese Government had accepted this offer and had agreed to use it in the manner outlined in the statement of 1 August, but they had made it clear that they would never accept the remaining £25,000 for the purpose intended by H.M.G. They had further notified H.M.G. that they considered a long-term settlement should be worked out, based on Malta's right to compensation for Britain's use of the island, and they intended to press for an impartial investigation into the matter.

**MOROCCO.** 10 Oct.—French statement (*see France*).

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION.** 13 Oct.—The Mutual Security Agency announced a new programme for the production of British and French jet fighters. The total cost was estimated at \$400 m. of which \$175 m. was to be provided by European nations and \$225 m. by the United States. The U.S. allocations were announced as follows: France, about \$86 m.; Britain, \$69 m.; Italy, \$26 m.; and Belgium and Holland together, \$42 m.

**ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION.** 21 Oct.—At the end of a two-day meeting of the Council of Ministers, Mr Eden, British Foreign Secretary, who had presided, gave the press an outline of the work done. He said that discussion had been concentrated on four main subjects: (1) The annual report covering the main economic trends and problems in Europe and the situations in each of the eighteen member-States with chapters also on the economic position of the United States and Canada. The report would be finally submitted to the Ministers on 12 December. (2) Relations with other international organizations. It had been agreed that these were satisfactory and that relations with the Council of Europe had been particularly cordial. The creation of the European Coal-Steel

Community had raised certain new problems which would have to be settled. (3) Internal financial stability. The Ministers had approved the report of the temporary committee of Ministers which had been prepared some weeks ago. (4) Coal. The report of the ministerial coal-production group showed an improved situation, and it was agreed that this group should continue for a further period.

During the meeting the Ministers had agreed that the most serious problem, that of the dollar gap, could not be solved by Europe alone and that a meeting between representatives of O.E.E.C., the United States, and the British Commonwealth would be useful.

At a dinner given to the Ministers and heads of delegations Mr Eden emphasized the success of the four-year recovery programme, and, speaking of Britain's part in the organization said it need not conflict with her role as the centre of the Commonwealth and as a partner in the Atlantic community. He declared: 'The desire for unity is one of the great sources of strength in Europe and the free world. We seek to foster it. We think that all countries should respond in their own way. For our part we favour the method of consultation and common action between Governments. That is also the way of O.E.E.C.'

Mr Eden pointed out that some members were moving towards closer forms of association and that some changes in the O.E.E.C. would be necessary, 'but', he added, 'we shall not forget that the integrity of the O.E.E.C. is an asset that belongs to us all. Europe would be the poorer if the closer unity of the six were achieved at the expense of the whole'.

**PAKISTAN.** 12 Oct.—Speaking to the All-Pakistan Muslim League council, Khwaja Nazimuddin, president of the League, complained of a whispering campaign against the Government aimed at weakening the country, and he exhorted members of the League to counteract it. He declared that Pakistan was pledged to secure self-determination for the Kashmir people and that this must be achieved by a free and impartial plebiscite. If the United Nations should fail to secure such a solution other courses would have to be considered. He gave an encouraging report of the economic situation and said that the Government was hastening the establishment of jute and cotton mills in the country.

14 Oct.—Situation in east Bengal: Indian protest, etc. (see India).

**PERSIA.** 9 Oct.—Hussein Navab, the Foreign Minister, resigned without announcing the reason.

11 Oct.—Hussein Fatemi was appointed Foreign Minister.

**Strike.** A Tudeh-sponsored strike of railway workers led to clashes between strikers and the police in which ten workers were hurt and thirty arrested.

The Senate again refused to pass the Bill to free Gen. Razmara's assassin, referring it to committees.

12 Oct.—Hussein Fatemi announced, as first measures in a diplomatic purge, the recall of the Persian Consul-General from Geneva and

**Persia (continued)** of the Persian Chargé d'Affaires from Karachi, and the dismissal of the Persian Ambassador to Iraq.

Police and troops prevented a meeting in Tehran of about 500 Tudeh party railway strikers. Most of the anti-Tudeh strikers had returned to work.

**13 Oct.**—The Foreign Minister announced the arrest of the retired Gen. Abdul Hussein Hejazi and the three Rashidian brothers. He stated that they had been plotting against the Government in co-operation with Gen. Zahedi, a former Minister of the Interior, and other persons enjoying parliamentary immunity and with the support of a foreign embassy.

The Cabinet approved an extension of martial law in Tehran for a further two months from the following week.

**14 Oct.**—**Oil Dispute. British Note.** A British reply was received to the Persian counter-proposals of 24 September and 7 October which were rejected as 'unreasonable and unacceptable'. In referring to the Persian condition that A.I.O.C. claims should be limited to the value of the company's property in Persia, the Note pointed out that the British Government had accepted nationalization on condition that just compensation would be paid and that the question of compensation would be referred in its entirety to the International Court. The British Government would have included claims for compensation for the unilateral termination of the 1933 concession, and it refused to be debarred in advance from making such a claim, nor could it admit that Persia had any claim against the A.I.O.C. in respect of Persian failure to sell oil abroad. In regard to the Persian demand for payment of £49 m., of which £20 m. was to be paid within seven days, the Note declared that this sum would have been due to the Persian Government up to the end of 1951 under the supplemental agreement which was rejected by Persia in 1949, and that therefore the sum was in no sense due to Persia. The Note pointed out that the Persian Government was in fact asking the British Government to pay a fictitious debt of £49 m. in return for the company's abandonment of its right to claim just compensation.

In conclusion the Note repeated the British position in six points: (1) the Government and company accepted nationalization but expected just compensation in return; (2) the question of compensation should be submitted to the International Court; (3) compensation would be claimed for the Company's losses resulting from the termination of the 1933 agreement; (4) neither the Government nor the company would seek to revive the 1933 concession; (5) the company would be ready to open negotiations as soon as the terms on which compensation should be adjudicated were settled: it would not insist on securing a monopoly of the oil sales; (6) the Government and the company reserved full legal rights until agreement should be reached on the terms of adjudication of compensation.

**15 Oct.**—British statement and White Paper on oil dispute (see *Great Britain*).

16 Oct.—**Rupture of Relations with Britain.** Dr Moussadek announced in a broadcast his decision to break off diplomatic relations with Britain owing to her refusal to accept the Persian counter-proposals. He accused Britain of subjecting Persia to 'terrific economic pressure' and of wasting Persia's time and preventing her adoption of a new economic policy. At the same time he said the break did not mean the end of friendly relations between the two countries and he hoped Britain would change her policy so that co-operation could be resumed. Dr Moussadek made the announcement in a broadcast owing to the lack of a quorum in the Majlis.

19 Oct.—Dr Fatemi announced that the Swedish Government had agreed to look after Persian interests in Britain.

20 Oct.—Mullah Kashani, president of the Majlis, announced that he would call for a boycott of British goods after the severance of diplomatic relations with Britain.

22 Oct.—**Taxes on Foreign Airways Corporations.** Diplomatic representatives of Britain, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Egypt made representations to the Foreign Minister about the Finance Ministry's decision to impose taxes on foreign airways corporations.

**Rupture of Relations with Britain.** The Government formally notified the British Government in a Note of its decision to sever diplomatic relations. The Note said that the British Government had prevented an agreement of the oil dispute 'by unlawfully supporting the former company', and it repeated allegations that official representatives of the British Government had, through intrigues and interference, created difficulties aimed at disturbing Persia's order and security. It gave notice that members of the Persian Embassy in London had been instructed to leave within a week.

**SAAR TERRITORY.** 19 Oct.—Speaking in Saarbrücken, Herr Hoffmann urged a quick resumption of Franco-German negotiations on the Saar, a revision of those parts of the economic conventions which militated against Saar interests, an end of French management of Saar industries, and a new agreement over the Warndt coalfield.

Herr Hoffmann also said that pro-German parties could not be allowed to take part in the elections unless they gave full support to the Saar Constitution and approved the idea of Europeanization of the Saar.

**SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL.** 17 Oct.—The council of the Socialist International, meeting in Milan, decided to send a high-level political delegation to the forthcoming conference of Asian Socialist parties in Rangoon with a view to strengthening relations between Socialist parties of the east and west.

21 Oct.—**European Unity.** The conference adopted a resolution saying that members of the Council of Europe not affiliated to the Coal and Steel Community should be entitled to send observers with the right to speak to the Community's Assembly on conditions to be

**Socialist International (continued)** agreed, and it charged the International's European study group to consider the requisites for a European political authority. The resolution further noted the German Socialists' view that Germany should take part in collective security on condition that the system be effective, based on equal risks, and so devised as not to obstruct German unification, and it appealed for a four-Power meeting to discuss German unification on the basis of free elections under international control.

Reservations were expressed by various speakers, including M. Spaak who objected to the proposed admission of British observers to the Coal and Steel Community, but only the Japanese and the International Jewish Federation abstained.

**Spain.** The conference resolved unanimously to oppose by every means Spain's admission to Unesco.

**South Africa.** The conference also adopted a resolution strongly critical of Dr Malan's policies.

**SOUTH AFRICA. 13 Oct.—Resistance Campaign.** The Transvaal branch of the African National Congress adopted a resolution initiating a new phase of the defiance campaign in rural areas of the Transvaal, aimed against the pass laws and cattle culling regulations. It also resolved to continue the campaign if the United Party should be returned to power unless it showed a more conciliatory spirit in office than it had shown in opposition.

**14 Oct.—India.** Dr Malan, Prime Minister, made a statement in Johannesburg on the Indian reference of South Africa's *apartheid* policy to the U.N. Assembly on the ground that it was a threat to peace. He declared that if the subjects proposed by India appeared on the agenda 'the Charter may as well be torn up', and he maintained that it was foreign interference in alleged minority interests which caused war and not the presence or treatment of such a group. He then declared that Indian interference in South African affairs had progressively widened, and mentioned an attempt from New Delhi to form a third political party in South Africa, describing it as 'interference sponsored by a foreign Government naked and unashamed'. He further accused India of pursuing the same policy of interference to further national aspirations in East Africa, Ceylon, the Fiji Islands, Mauritius, Goa, and Pondicherry and of having a cruel record herself in the denial of civil rights to her own racial and religious minorities, in which connection he mentioned Kashmir and Hyderabad. Dr Malan concluded with an emphatic statement that South Africa would not tolerate any interference and would ignore any resolution adopted in violation of Article II of the U.N. Charter.

**18 Oct.—Riot.** Eleven persons, including four Europeans, were killed and twenty-seven injured in a riot which broke out in New Brighton, an African suburb of Port Elizabeth, after police had arrested two Africans for theft.

**20 Oct.—Resistance Campaign.** Sentences were passed on 358 Africans in different towns.

**SPAIN.** 19 Oct.—Gen. Franco declared in an address to ex-servicemen that Spain would if necessary join a common defensive front against Communism, in spite of certain injustices towards her, including the stubborn occupation of a portion of Spanish soil by a foreign Power. He underlined the need for a new social ideology as well as defence preparations.

**SUDAN.** 10 Oct. et seq.—Sudanese delegations in London (*see Great Britain*).

18 Oct. et seq.—Sudanese delegations in Cairo (*see Egypt*).

22 Oct.—British approval of new constitution (*see Great Britain*).

**SWEDEN.** 16 Oct.—Statement on loss of aircraft over the Baltic (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

**TRIESTE FREE TERRITORY.** 19 Oct.—Yugoslav Complaint. It was learnt that an official Yugoslav complaint had been presented to the military Governor concerning the presence of two senior Italian officials of the allied military Government at an Italian demonstration in Trieste on 12 October at which the Italian mayor had demanded the return to Italy of territories ceded to Yugoslavia.

**TUNISIA.** 10 Oct.—Sabotage. An attempt by seven armed Tunisians to blow up the main wireless transmitter at Djedeida was foiled by guards, five of whom were shot at and injured.

20 Oct.—Tunisian nationalists threw two bombs into the barracks at Sfax and one into a bank. Further outrages were reported from Hammam Lif and many other places.

**TURKEY.** 13 Oct.—Visit of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister to Britain (*see Great Britain*).

18 Oct.—Statement on Middle East defence (*see Great Britain*).

19 Oct.—Mr Menderes and Mr Köprülü arrived back from their visit to London.

## UNITED NATIONS

### General Assembly

14 Oct.—The seventh session was opened in New York by the retiring president, Senor Nervo of Mexico, who urged continued study of the problem of repatriation of prisoners in Korea in an effort to end the war and declared his support for the principle of no forcible repatriation.

Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister of External Affairs, was elected as the new president.

15 Oct.—**Tunisia and Morocco.** The French delegation announced to the steering committee that it would take no part in any discussion by the Assembly of Tunisia and Morocco.

**Austria.** The steering committee overruled Russian objections to discussion of the Austrian peace treaty. Mr Gromyko said that the Soviet Union was willing to discuss a full treaty with the western

**United Nations (continued)**

Powers but the question of Trieste must be included in the discussions.

**16 Oct.—Swedish Case on Lost Baltic Aircraft.** The Swedish Foreign Minister, Mr Unden, made a statement on the shooting down of two Swedish aircraft by Russian fighters over the Baltic in June, and said that the Russian refusal to submit the matter to international arbitration was tantamount to an admission of the weakness of the Russian case. He also spoke of Russia's arbitrary extension of her territorial waters to twelve nautical miles, an encroachment on Swedish fishing rights, and said that Swedish and Danish efforts to settle this matter by arbitration had also failed. He explained that he was merely placing the facts before world opinion.

**Mr Acheson's Speech.** Mr Acheson declared in a speech to the Assembly that the United States would fight on in Korea 'as long as is necessary to stop the aggression and to restore peace and security to Korea. We shall stop fighting when an armistice on just terms has been achieved'. He went on to say that the United Nations now faced in Korea the test of staying power. They must convince the aggressor that continued fighting would cost him more than he could gain. This meant the training and commitment of troops, food, clothing, material, and money, and he urged U.N. members to look to their responsibilities and to demonstrate their united determination.

Speaking of colonial issues, Mr Acheson said that while the first responsibility lay with the parties concerned, it was incumbent on the United Nations to assist peaceful solutions. While it could not impose settlements, it could help by creating a favourable atmosphere.

**Indians in South Africa.** A South African attempt to delete the subject from the agenda was defeated by 46 votes to 1. Abstentions included Britain, France, Australia, Belgium, and New Zealand.

**Austria.** The Assembly decided by 48 to 5 to retain the subject of an Austrian peace treaty on the agenda.

**Morocco and Tunisia.** The question of French administration in Morocco and Tunisia was retained on the agenda without dissent.

**17 Oct.—South African Racial Policy.** A request of the Asian-Arab *bloc* to include on the agenda the question of South Africa's *apartheid* policy was accepted by 45 votes (including the United States) to 6 (Britain, France, Australia, South Africa, Colombia, and New Zealand). There were eight abstentions (Canada, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Turkey, Argentina, Belgium, and the Dominican Republic). Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.) based his opposition on the provisions of Article II (7) of the Charter that nothing contained in the Charter should authorize U.N. intervention in a State's domestic jurisprudence except in the case of a threat to international peace. He suggested that recent attempts to intervene in domestic matters might even have increased frictions and created tension. Mr Casey (Australia) strongly supported the British view.

**Polish Proposals: Korea, etc.** The Polish delegation submitted a draft containing the following proposals: (1) an immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea and the return of all prisoners-of-war 'in accordance

with international practice'; (2) withdrawal of foreign troops, including Chinese 'volunteers', from Korea within two or three months; (3) unification of Korea by the Koreans under the supervision of a commission composed of participants in the war and other States; (4) reduction by one-third of great-Power armaments; (5) unconditional ban on atomic weapons to be enforced by strict international control; (6) adherence of all States to the Geneva protocol banning germ warfare; (7) conclusion of a five-Power peace pact.

18 Oct.—Mr Vyshinsky expressed his strong support for the Polish proposals. He described the U.S. attitude on the repatriation of prisoners as a pretext for continuing the war in the interests of industrial profits and he also declared that the North Atlantic Treaty aggravated international tension and that French, British, and U.S. 'ruling circles' were encouraging a war psychosis.

Report of U.N. Command in Korea (*see Korea*).

20 Oct.—Mr Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs, indicated that Australia was strongly opposed to any transfer of the Korean truce negotiations to the Assembly. He also supported the British view that the Assembly was not competent to deal with the colonial issues submitted to it. He declared that Russia had a vested interest in discontent and observed that she had never offered technical aid to other countries except for 'obviously self-interested political purposes in limited areas'.

21 Oct.—**Korea. Germ Warfare.** The Assembly rejected by 46 votes to 5 a Soviet proposal that Communist representatives should be invited to give evidence in support of their charges that the United Nations had adopted germ warfare in Korea. On the ground of this refusal, the Soviet *bloc* then opposed an American request, accepted by 53 votes to 5, that an international commission be appointed to investigate the matter. Mr Gromyko (U.S.S.R.) repeated the allegation that American forces had employed germ warfare and suggested that the International Red Cross, if it were included in the commission, was liable to be an obedient tool of the State Department. Mr Gross (U.S.A.) denied the charges which he said had been planned in Moscow to poison the atmosphere and discredit U.N. action in Korea.

#### Political Committee

22 Oct.—**Tunisia and Morocco.** The Committee accepted an Egyptian motion to accord priority of discussion to the question of Tunisia and Morocco. The United States voted in favour with the Soviet and Asian-Arab *blocs* against all British Commonwealth and west European allies.

#### General Assembly—Trusteeship Committee

21 Oct.—Mr Hopkinson (U.K.) outlined the principles on which Britain fostered the political and economic development of her colonial territories and declared that unless a Government was capable of preserving a sufficient degree of order and of economic and social stability, premature self-government could only be damaging to the majority of

its citizens. He said there was a strong body of opinion in Britain which resented what it regarded as interference in their colonial affairs by countries far more backward in matters of health, education, and individual liberty than British administered territory, and he emphasized that the responsibility for guiding those territories towards self-government must be Britain's alone.

### General Assembly—Security Council

**10 Oct.—Kashmir.** Dr Graham, the U.N. mediator in the Kashmir dispute, made a statement on the lines of his report of 24 September, and pointed out that the failure to secure agreement between India and Pakistan on the strength of the two forces to be retained by each side emphasized their differing attitudes regarding the status of Kashmir and towards the U.N. proposals for a plebiscite.

**UNITED STATES. 10 Oct.—Aid to France.** It was learned that the U.S. memorandum on defence aid, presented to France on 6 October, had mentioned \$525 m. as the allocation for the fiscal year 1953.

**13 Oct.—** Russian complaint of violation of territory by U.S. aircraft (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Aid to Yugoslavia (*see Yugoslavia*).

**14 Oct.—** Russian Note *re* U.S. Ambassador in Moscow.

**Korea: Enemy's Air Power.** Mr Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force, estimated at a press conference that the Communists in Korea had an air strength of 2,500 aircraft of which nearly 1,300 were jets. He calculated that Russia had supplied more than 4,400 aircraft and said that a new twin jet Soviet bomber had appeared in Manchuria.

**15 Oct.—Battle Act.** Mr Harriman, director of the Mutual Security Agency, published his first report to Congress on the effectiveness of the Battle Act in controlling strategic exports to Communist countries by cutting off U.S. aid to countries selling such goods to the Communist *bloc*. He claimed that while the precise statistical results could not be measured the Russian military programme had been retarded. He praised the efforts of America's allies in cutting off the flow of strategic materials to Russia, but, in his letter of transmittal, opined that to cut off trade entirely would harm the defence of the west more than it would aid the potential aggressor. Only three cases of transgression of the embargo had been recorded, involving respectively the Netherlands, Italy, and Denmark. In each case President Truman had ruled that aid should be continued in the interest of U.S. security.

**Yugoslavia.** The Mutual Security Agency announced an initial allotment of \$30 m. to Yugoslavia.

**17 Oct.—** Protest to Russia *re* attack on U.S. aircraft (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**21 Oct.—** Australian Notes *re* wool imports into U.S.A. (*see Australia*).

**22 Oct.—Korea: U.S. Casualties.** U.S. casualties in Korea during the past week were announced as 963, which brought the total to 122,117.

**URUGUAY. 21 Oct.—** Argentinian Note *re* Falkland Islands (*see Argentinia*).

U.S.S.R. 9 Oct.—**Communist Party Congress.** Mr Mikoyan, a deputy Prime Minister and member of the Politburo, reported to the Congress that foreign trade, which was mainly with the 'democratic' countries, had expanded threefold compared with pre-war. Between 1946 and 1951 meat production had increased by 709,000 tons, and retail trade turnover had doubled since 1948. Prices had been halved in the last five years, and savings had increased four times since 1940.

In other speeches it was reported that coal production had increased by 84 per cent since the war and light industry by 43 per cent.

10 Oct.—The speech delivered by Marshal Vassilievsky, War Minister, to the Congress on 7 October was published by *Pravda*. In it he said that as a result of new weapons produced under the last five-year plan (1946-51) the Army had been revolutionized and its battle potentialities sharply increased: the new plan (1951-6) 'would create conditions' for a supply of the most modern weapons 'considerably greater than during the last war'. He emphasized the Army's readiness and the invaluable war experience of its officers.

Marshal Bulganin told the Congress that in spite of her peaceful intentions the Soviet Union could put her economy on a war footing in the shortest possible time. He included a warning to Turkey that her leaders were dragging her on 'a path of dangerous adventures' by attaching Turkey to the 'Anglo-American bloc.'

Herr Pieck, east German president, said that east Germany had been established as a base to fight for peace and a united Germany while the American imperialists were turning west Germany into a military base to drive the Germans into civil war.

The conference adopted unanimously the new five-year plan (1951-6).

**Party Statutes.** Mr Kruschev, secretary of the Central Committee, addressed the Communist Party Congress on the new statutes. He said the changes had been necessitated by various 'evils' which existed in the party and which must be ruthlessly eradicated by expulsion of those guilty of them. The main evils he complained of were: lack of discipline among party leaders, the hushing-up of mistakes and shortcomings, the frustration of criticism, and nepotism and favouritism.

13 Oct.—**Reshaping of Party Programme.** The Congress voted to set up a committee of eleven to reshape the party's programme in the light of M. Stalin's recent article in *Bolshevik* (see 2 October) in which he made proposals regarding the Soviet economy and predicted growing antagonism between the 'imperialist' states. The members of the committee were: MM. Stalin, Kaganovich, Beria, Malenkov, Molotov, Kuusinen (deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet), Pospyelov (editor of *Pravda*), Professor Rumyantsev (an economist), M. Saburov (president of the State Planning Commission), M. Yudin (Minister of Building Materials Industry), and M. Chesnokov.

**Party Statutes.** In the same resolution the Congress adopted the seventy-one new statutes of the renamed Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Politburo and Orgburo were abolished and replaced by a single body, the Praesidium of the Central Committee.

**United States.** A Note to the U.S. Government protested against

**U.S.S.R. (continued)** the alleged violation of Soviet territory by a U.S. Superfortress in the area of Yuri island in the Kuriles on 7 October. The Note said the Superfortress opened fire after being challenged by Russian fighters which returned the fire.

**14 Oct.—U.S. Ambassador.** The press published a Soviet Note to the United States which rejected as 'a gross distortion of fact' the U.S. Note of 8 October concerning the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow.

**Communist Party Congress.** In a speech to the Congress Mr Stalin said that Russia and the Soviet Communist party needed the support of Communist parties outside the Union and would in their turn support those comrades in their struggle for liberation. He declared that in countries still 'under the heel of the cruel bourgeois law' the principle of equality of men and of nations had been discarded and the banner of democratic freedoms thrown overboard. It was the duty of the Communist and democratic parties to raise that banner.

The conference closed after the election of a new Central Committee of 125 members and 110 alternate members, compared with 71 and 68 before. It was headed by Mr Stalin and included all the members of the defunct Politburo.

**17 Oct.—United States.** The U.S. Government delivered a Note protesting that on 7 October a 'wanton and unjustifiable attack' had been made by Soviet aircraft against an American B29 bomber near the island of Yuri, off northern Japan. The Note demanded indemnification for the loss of the bomber and its crew and an immediate report on the results of a search, reported to have been undertaken by a Russian patrol boat, with full information concerning any survivors.

The Note rejected the contention in the Soviet Note of 12 October that the bomber had violated Russian territory and had opened fire on two Russian fighters. It declared that the bomber was not equipped with bombs and its guns were 'inoperative', and radar had shown that the interception by Soviet fighters occurred thirty-two miles from Yuri and approximately six miles from Hokkaido. The Note added a warning of the possible grave consequences which might result from the Soviet 'practice of attacking without provocation the aircraft of other States'.

**Praesidium.** The members of the newly-elected Praesidium of the Central Committee were announced as follows: J. V. Stalin,\* V. M. Andrianov, A. B. Aristov,\* L. P. Beria, N. A. Bulganin, K. E. Voroshilov, S. D. Ignatyev, L. M. Kaganovich, D. S. Korotchenko, V. V. Kuznetsov, O. V. Kuusinen, G. M. Malenkov,\* V. A. Malyshev, L. G. Melnikov, A. I. Mikoyan, N. A. Mikhailov,\* V. M. Molotov, M. G. Pervukhin, P. K. Ponomarenko,\* M. Z. Saburov, M. A. Suslov, N. S. Krushchev,\* D. I. Cheskakov, N. M. Shvernik, M. F. Shkiryatov.

The following were elected as candidate members: L. I. Brezhnev,\* A. Y. Vyshinsky, A. G. Zverev, N. G. Ignatov,\* I. G. Kabanov, A. N. Kosygin, N. S. Patolichev, N. M. Pegov,\* A. M. Puzanov, I. F. Tevosyan, P. F. Yudin.

(Those marked with an asterisk after their name were also elected to the Central Committee secretariats.)

**YUGOSLAVIA.** 13 Oct.—**Tripartite Aid.** An agreement on the basis of continued western aid to Yugoslavia for the year beginning 1 July 1952 was announced. It provided for a total of \$99 m. of which the United States would provide \$78 m. (\$30 m. had already been made available for purchases in Europe to counteract the effects of the serious drought). The British share was £4,500,000 and that of France 2,940 m. francs (about £3 m.).

15 Oct.—U.S. aid allotment (*see United States*).

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Nov.	1.L.O. Governing Body, Geneva.
" 4	American Presidential Election.
" 10	Council of F.A.O., Rome.
" 12	Unesco General Conference, Paris.
" 16	Greek General Election.
" 25	Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and Colonial Representatives, London.
" 30	Rumanian 'elections'.
Dec. 12	Meeting of Council of O.E.E.C.
" 15	Meeting of N.A.T.O. Council, Paris.
Jan. 1 1953	Conference on Central African Federation, London.
Feb. "	Egyptian General Election.
Apr. 26 "	Austrian General Election.